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UTAH LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

NOVEMBER 1981 *published December 1981*

Utah's unemployment-employment situation improved slightly in November. This caused the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November to decline to 6.1 percent from a revised 6.3 percent for October. A year ago the rate was 5.9 percent.

Employment Index Steady, but up from a year ago.

Utah's employment index (a new Utah labor market indicator – see description in an accompanying article) remained steady at 112.1 in November – the same as it was in October – but was up 0.2 from a year ago. The index measures growth in seasonally adjusted nonagricultural jobs, and indicates that employment is 12.1 percent greater than in the base year 1977. This is about two percentage points greater than the national employment growth for the same period. However, declines in the index throughout 1981 indicate slower growth in employment has occurred in Utah than in the nation as a whole this year. This is reflected in the small year-over growth in jobs of only 0.2 percent, or 1,200 jobs in November.

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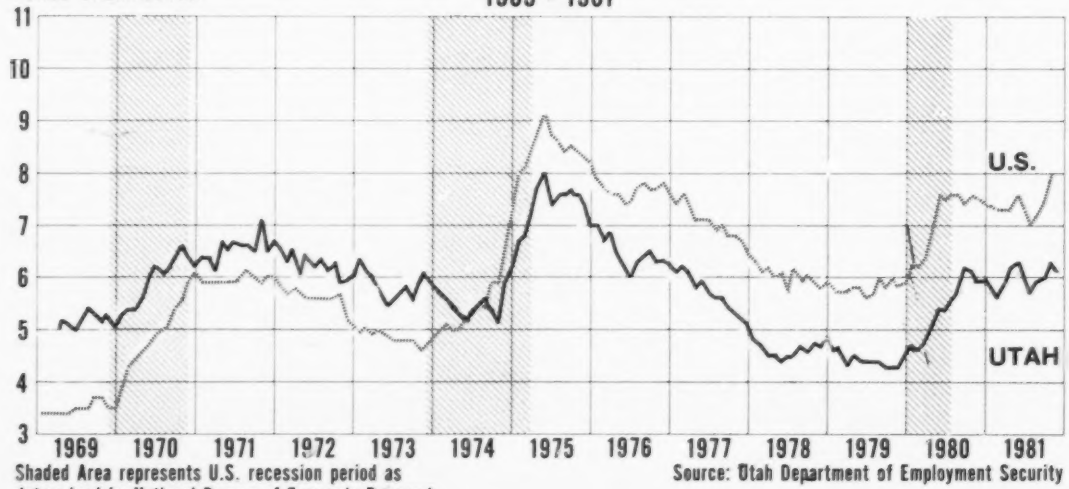
Employment Rate Declining

The employment rate (a second new labor market indicator – see accompanying article) for Utah, which measures the percent of the working age population who is employed, was down slightly to 54.9 percent in November. This rate has been decreasing consistently over the past two recession impacted, slow employment growth years. In this period, the employment rate has dropped about 5 percentage points, as Utahns found jobs more difficult to come by.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1969 - 1981



Shaded Area represents U.S. recession period as determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

Unemployment Rate reduced, but....

Unemployment in Utah, as measured by the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, was down in November to 6.1 percent of the labor force. A month earlier the rate was 6.3 percent (revised). Although there were additional layoffs in some of Utah's industries in November, the number was far less than in October. This combined with a slight improvement in job growth from October to November (this year compared to a year ago) contributed to the decrease in the unemployment rate. Still, overall labor market conditions are slightly worse than a year ago when the unemployment rate was 5.9 percent. There were about 1,400 more people out of work in November 1981 than in November 1980.

Nonagricultural Jobs up, barely

Nonagricultural firms in Utah provided 559,000 jobs in November, a number only 0.2 percent or 1,200 greater than a year ago. This is typical of the growth pattern experienced during the past two years in Utah. Employers found it difficult to create new jobs as economic activities have been hindered be recessionary conditions across the nation. In Utah, only mining, wholesale trade, durable goods manufacturing, and service industries have year-over employment gains of any significance this month. These have been offset by fewer jobs in the construction, retail trade, nondurable goods manufacturing, and government industries. However, a small ray of hope may be appearing in the nonagricultural job situation. Compared to a year ago, the October to November change in jobs was 600 greater this year than last year. This was coupled with a smaller increase (300) in the number of unemployed. The hope for improvement may also be reflected by an increasing level in the number of seasonally adjusted nonagricultural jobs in Utah. Since August, this number has risen by almost 6,000, suggesting that an underlying strenghtening of the job market may be occurring.

The Outlook....

The lowering of the unemployment rate, a seeming underlying strenghtening of nonagricultural job growth, an early winter boost to the ski industry, and the traditional holiday buying season provide some short-term optimism for the Utah job market. If interest rates continue to decline, and the inflation rate continues to moderate, a longer term optimism may be justified. However, the similarity of trend in the Utah and U.S. unemployment rates raises a note of caution. Nationally, most forecasters are predicting a worsening of the "recession" in the final quarter of 1981 and in early 1982, with improvements later in the year. If this happens, Utah may experience modest increases in unemployment in the next few months, particularly of the national unemployment rate increases to 9.0 percent as predicted.

NEW LMI PUBLICATIONS
DECEMBER 1981

Employment, Wages and Reporting Units by Firm Size

This publication includes employment, wages and reporting units by firm size; detailed industry components and trend data. The information is presented by state, planning district and county.

Labor Market Information Newsletter
(Planning Districts)

An individual quarterly report of economic activities in each of the eight planning districts (Bear River, Wasatch Front North, Wasatch Front South, Mountainlands, Central, Southwestern, Uintah Basin, and Southeastern) in the State of Utah. Starting this quarter, the "Occupational Labor Demand and Supply", formerly published as the "Analysis of Labor Demand and Supply", provides an added dimension to the newsletter by examining the planning districts labor markets in terms of occupational demand and supply as measured by job openings and job applicants serviced by Utah Job Service.

All LMI Publications are stocked in the Labor Market Information Services Section and can be obtained by contacting:

Margit R. Hansen, Labor Economist
Labor Market Information Services
Utah Department of Employment Security
P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147
Telephone: (801) 533-2468

THE UTAH LABOR MARKET
REVIEW 1981 AND FORECAST 1982

(by Kent Rimmasch, Labor Economist)

REVIEW 1981

For the second consecutive year, Utah's job market appears headed for a dismal performance. A sputtering national economy and high interest rates have negatively impacted many of the state's economic sectors. The hoped for economic recovery in 1981 never did materialize. In fact, another recession is currently underway.

The state's unemployment rate this year reflects continuing economic problems. The rate is expected to average 6.0 percent in 1981, substantially higher than the 5.4 percent in 1980 and the highest annual rate in Utah since 1976 (6.4 percent). The number of unemployed people in the state during 1981 is expected to average 37,300, 3,800 more than in 1980 and nearly equal to the number of people unemployed in 1975 (37,500). Unemployment was higher in 1975 than in any other year in the past decade.

Nonagricultural employment, probably the best indicator of Utah's current economic direction, is forecasted to grow very slowly in 1981. It is estimated to increase 0.6 percent, only 3,200 more jobs than in 1980. Job growth in both 1980 and 1981 will be two of the lowest consecutive years of job growth since the end of World War II. The direction of Utah's nonagricultural employment growth rate in 1981 is indicative of a sideway movement in Utah's economy. Industry employment developments are discussed in more detail in the following sections.

Mining

Mining employment should grow faster than any other industry's during 1981. Tremendous increases in oil and gas extraction employment will cause much of this growth. Coal mining employment has also shown steady gains so far in 1981. Mining employment increases in 1981 would be even higher if not for decreasing employment in the copper and metal mining industries. Mining jobs are estimated to average 20,200 in 1981, a 9.2 percent increase or 1,700 more jobs than in 1980. Adjusting for mining strikes in both years produces a year-over growth rate close to 7.5 percent.

Construction

Construction employment will again show a sharp drop in 1981. A forecasted 11.1 percent drop in construction employment for 1981, along with an 11.5 percent decrease in 1980, is indicative of the problems the construction industry has encountered the last two years. Another measure of how far construction employment has slipped is a comparison of construction jobs in 1979 to 1981. Forecasted construction employment in 1981 (28,000) will be about 7,600 below peak construction employment in 1979 (35,600). Much of the employment drop in construction the last two years can be attributed to high interest rates which have curtailed new home building in the state. General building contractors and special trade contractors, whose success is heavily tied to the residential market, have experienced substantial employment losses so far in 1981. However, heavy contractors, more dependent on nonresidential building, have shown only a slight drop in employment this year.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment is forecasted to average 87,600 in 1981, a slight decrease of 100 jobs compared to 1980. The durable sector is expected to show some small gains but decreases in nondurable manufacturing should offset this. Some of the manufacturing sectors that will probably show employment gains in 1981 are the primary metal industries; fabricated metal products; machinery, except electrical; electric and electronic equipment; and chemicals, petroleum and coal products. Some manufacturing sectors losing employment in 1981 are textile and apparel products; stone, clay and glass products; food and kindred products; and fruits, vegetables, and confectionary products.

Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities

The transportation industry is expected to produce less jobs in 1981 than in 1980. Transportation employment should average 34,000 in 1981, slightly less than the 34,100 in 1980. Railraod, trucking, and warehousing employment will probably show year-over declines in employment. Communication employment will stay about the same, while jobs in the pipelines, electric and sanitary services industry should increase in 1981.

Trade

Estimated trade employment (129,400) in 1981 should show a slight gain, due to job increases in wholesale trade. Wholesale trade employment is expected to increase about 3.0 percent in 1981. However, retail trade employment will decline approximately 0.3 percent for the year. Even though retail jobs are forecasted to decline in 1981, the decrease should not be as severe as in 1980. Employment in building material and garden supplies; auto dealers and service stations; and furniture, home furnishings and equipment stores are currently displaying the largest decreases in retail trade employment. Eating and drinking places employment in 1981 is slightly less than year ago levels.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Finance, insurance, and real estate employment is expected to average 26,300 during 1981, a 1.9 percent increase compared to 1980. This employment increase signifies some improvement from 1980, where there was no employment gain. Employment in most of the financial sectors appears to be growing in 1981. Particularly strong employment growth is occurring for security and commodity brokers. Even the real estate industry has displayed some modest job gains so far in 1981. Employment in the insurance sector (agents and brokers) is showing a decrease.

Services

The service industry, as in 1980, will generate more new jobs for Utah's economy than any other industry. Service employment is ex pected to average 103,500 during 1981, a 4.1 percent increase or 4,100 more jobs than in 1980. Service has demonstrated a declining employment growth rate in the last two years compared to the late 1970's. However, if this industry's growth rate had fallen as sharply as many others in 1980 and 1981, Utah's overall employment growth rate could have been negative in these years. Substantial employment increases in hospital, health, and legal services has been a major factor in the service industry's overall gain in employment for 1981.

Government

Government employment in 1981, at 125,000 should stay about the same as in 1980. Decreases in federal and state government employment should be offset by slight gains in local government employment. Federal government employment, excluding federal defense and the Internal Revenue Service, is substantially less so far in 1981 than a year ago. State government employment, excluding jobs in state schools, is slightly less this year compared to a year ago. Employment in local schools and other local government is slightly ahead of year-ago levels.

FORECAST 1982

Utah's economic outlook for 1982 is still somewhat pessimistic. The current recession, even if it does not last into 1982, will probably cause some economic activities (such as unemployment) to peak after the recession. If the current recession lasts well into 1982, Utah's economy could again experience very slow growth next year. As in the last two years, movements of interest rates and inflation will be instrumental in the economic recovery or continuing decline of many economic sectors.

Employment Security's economic forecast for Utah assumes the state's economy will be slowly recovering by next spring. The recovery should be slower than usual because interest rates may not be as conducive to economic recovery as in past revivals. Some improvement is expected in employment, but unemployment may be slightly higher next year. The length of the current recession and the speed of the ensuing recovery will be pivotal factors in determining actual job market movements in Utah next year.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate is expected to average 6.2 percent during 1982, slightly higher than the anticipated 6.0 percent in 1981. The number of unemployed people should average approximately 39,200 next year, nearly 2,000 more than in 1981. Unemployment will probably be higher in the first half of 1982 than in the second half.

Nonagricultural Employment

Nonagricultural employment is projected to be approximately 1.5 percent higher in 1982 than in 1981. This rate of job growth is below that experienced in prior non-recessionary years, but still an improvement compared to 1981 and 1980. The number of nonagricultural jobs is anticipated to average 562,300 in 1982, 8,300 more jobs than in 1981.

Over half of the new jobs created in the state next year should occur in the service industry. The service employment growth rate will pick up slightly, increasing from 4.1 percent in 1981 to 4.2 percent in 1982. Service employment is projected at 107,800 next year, 4,300 more jobs than in 1981.

Mining should generate the next highest number of new jobs for Utah's economy next year. Continuing increases in oil and gas extraction employment, along with steady gains in coal mining employment, should enable mining to produce these new jobs. Mining jobs should total approximately 21,400 in 1982, nearly a 6.0 percent increase compared to 1981.

Construction employment is expected to improve in 1982. Most of the improvement should occur because of modest gains in the residential housing market next year. Construction jobs should average approximately 28,700 in 1982, 700 more jobs than in 1981.

The only other industrial sectors projected to provide 500 or more new jobs next year are wholesale trade and durable goods manufacturing. Wholesale trade is expected to generate 900 new jobs while durable goods manufacturing should realize about 500 more jobs in 1982. Most of the other industries should experience only small employment gains next year.

UTAH CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
1978 to 1980 and Forecasts for 1981 and 1982
(thousands)

	Final					Compound Growth Rate	Percentage Change			
	1978	1979	1980	1981r	1982p	1975-80	1978-1979	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982
Civilian Labor Force	587.8	610.1	618.8	626.3	636.2	3.9	3.8	1.4	1.2	1.6
Employed	560.8	582.9	585.3	589.0	597.0	4.3	3.9	0.4	0.6	1.4
Unemployed	27.0	27.2	33.5	37.3	39.2	−2.2	0.7	23.2	11.3	5.1
Percent Unemployed	4.6	4.5	5.4	6.0	6.2	-	-	-	-	-
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	525.4	548.4	550.8	554.0	562.3	4.6	4.4	0.4	0.6	1.5
Private Sector	404.4	425.2	425.7	429.0	437.3	5.2	5.1	0.1	0.8	1.9
Mining	15.9	17.7	18.5	20.2	21.4	6.9	11.3	4.5	9.2	5.9
Construction	34.7	35.6	31.5	28.0	28.7	5.3	2.6	−11.5	−11.1	2.5
Manufacturing	80.0	86.7	87.7	87.6	87.9	5.4	8.4	1.2	−0.1	0.3
Durable	51.5	58.4	60.1	60.5	61.0	7.3	13.4	2.9	0.7	0.8
Nondurable	28.5	28.3	27.6	27.1	26.9	1.9	−0.7	−2.5	−1.8	−0.7
Trans., Comm., and Public Utilities	31.7	33.6	34.1	34.0	34.2	4.8	6.0	1.5	−0.3	0.6
Trade	127.0	129.4	128.7	129.4	130.6	4.3	1.9	−0.5	0.5	0.9
Wholesale	31.4	33.4	34.1	35.1	36.0	5.8	6.4	2.1	2.9	2.6
Retail	95.6	96.0	94.6	94.3	94.6	3.7	0.4	−1.5	−0.3	0.3
Fin., Insur., and Real Estate	24.3	25.8	25.8	26.3	26.7	5.5	6.2	-	1.9	1.5
Service	90.8	96.4	99.4	103.5	107.8	6.2	6.2	3.1	4.1	4.2
Government	121.0	123.2	125.0	125.0	125.0	2.5	1.8	1.5	-	-
Federal	36.9	36.6	37.1	36.8	36.6	0.1	−0.8	1.4	−0.8	−0.5
State	31.8	31.5	32.3	32.1	32.0	2.3	−0.9	2.5	−0.6	−0.3
Local	52.3	55.1	55.7	56.1	56.4	4.6	5.4	1.1	0.7	0.5

r = revised forecast, 11/81. p = projection 11/81.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

NEW UTAH LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Two new Utah labor market indicators, the *Employment Index* and the *Employment Rate*, are being introduced this month. These new indicators, based on seasonally adjusted nonagricultural employment, will aid in evaluating employment trends in Utah. The new indicators will be updated each month, and comparable statistics for the United States will be presented.

Employment Index

The employment index, like the consumer price index, is related to a base year. 1977 was selected as the base year because beginning in 1982, it will be the base year for national index series. Therefore, the 1977 annual average employment index is set equal to 100. The index for each month consists of that month's employment divided by the 1977 annual average employment and the result multiplied by 100.

One advantage to an index is, that it becomes easy to compare Utah with the United States or with other states because all indices are on the same scale. The employment index reduces any series of employment figures (encompassing any range) to a series of similar and comparable numbers. Therefore, Utah employment trends can be directly compared to the national employment trends.

The employment index can be used as general indicator of the level and direction of economic activity. For example, increases in the index indicate relative gains in employment levels, usually reflecting expanding, economic activity. Conversely, decreases in the index indicate relative declines in employment levels, and generally occur in times of stagnant or decreasing economic activity levels, as in a recession. To take a specific instance, the U. S. employment index for June 1974 was 95.6. By June of 1975, as the effects of the recession took hold, the index had dropped to 92.9. However, looking at the chart, it can be seen that the 1974-75 recession did not affect Utah as severely as it did the nation as a whole — in fact, during the same time period mentioned above (June 1974 to June 1975), the Utah index actually rose from 89.2 to 89.6. The effect of the recession over that period of time in Utah was seemingly to slow the rate of growth. However, as shown later in the discussion on the employment rate, the total number of jobs is not the only factor affected by a recession.

Chart 1 shows the U. S. and Utah employment indices from January of 1970 to the latest month for which figures are available (September 1981 for the U. S. index, and November 1981 for the Utah index). As can be seen, the U. S. index was above the Utah index from 1970 until mid-1977. At that time the Utah index passed the national figure and has been above the U. S. index ever since, although the difference between the two numbers has varied. The Utah line follows the U. S. line quite closely through the peaks and valleys of the index. The comparative indices show that Utah's employment grew at a rate 1.6 times that of the U. S. over the last 10 years. Utah's index increased 39.2 points compared to 24.1 points for the nation.

For November 1981, the Utah employment index was 112.1, unchanged from October. The September U. S. index was 110.9, down from 111.1 in August. However, as can be seen from the chart, the greater drop in the Utah index in both 1980 and 1981 indicates that employment in Utah seems to have suffered more during the 1980 and 1981 recessions than U. S. employment as a whole.

Employment Rate

The other new indicator, the employment rate, is designed to represent "that proportion of the working age population which is employed". The employment rate is the ratio of the seasonally adjusted nonagricultural employment (the same figure used in the employment index) to the total non-institutional population 16 years of age and over.

A change in the employment rate has a somewhat more subtle interpretation than a change in the employment index, because the factor of population must also be taken into account when considering the rate. A key issue in considering the employment rate is the relative change in employment to the changes in population. Because the rate is the ratio of employment to population,

employment must grow at the same or greater rate than population if the employment rate is to increase. Therefore, a decline in the employment rate does not necessarily mean that employment has declined. It could mean that the growth rate of total nonagricultural jobs failed to keep pace with the increase in population.

For example, from June 1974 to June of 1975, Utah employment actually increased as shown by the employment index. However, in the same period, the employment rate declined. The June 1974 employment rate for Utah was 56.7, while the June 1975 rate was 55.1, a notable drop. Thus, the employment rate suggests that population grew more rapidly than jobs in that period.

Chart 2 shows the employment rate for the U. S. and Utah since January of 1970. It indicates that Utah's employment rate has consistently been above the national rate, implying that relatively more Utahns are employed than is the case nationally. Presently, however, the two rates are as close to each other as they have been since the start of the series. Again, the Utah line can be seen to follow the peaks and valleys of the U. S. line.

For November of 1981, the Utah employment rate was 54.9, down slightly from 55.0 in October. The U.S. rate also dropped a tenth of a percentage point, from 54.2 in August to 54.1 in September. Again, looking at the lines on the chart for 1980 and 1981, the drop in the Utah employment rate has been greater than the drop in the national employment rate. These changes, like those of the employment index, indicate employment in Utah is more severely impacted by recent and current economic conditions than is the nation at large. This is corroborated by the less than one percent growth in nonagricultural employment in Utah in both 1980 and 1981.

It is evident, therefore, that the new indicators are quite useful in analyzing labor market conditions and economic activity. The employment index measures the relative change in total nonagricultural jobs, independent of other factors. The employment rate measures the comparative growth of those same jobs with the growth in population. These indicators will provide added information on labor market and economic conditions in Utah and will provide growth comparisons for Utah and the nation as a whole.

CHART 1
EMPLOYMENT INDEX, U.S. AND UTAH
1970 – 1981 (Seasonally Adjusted)

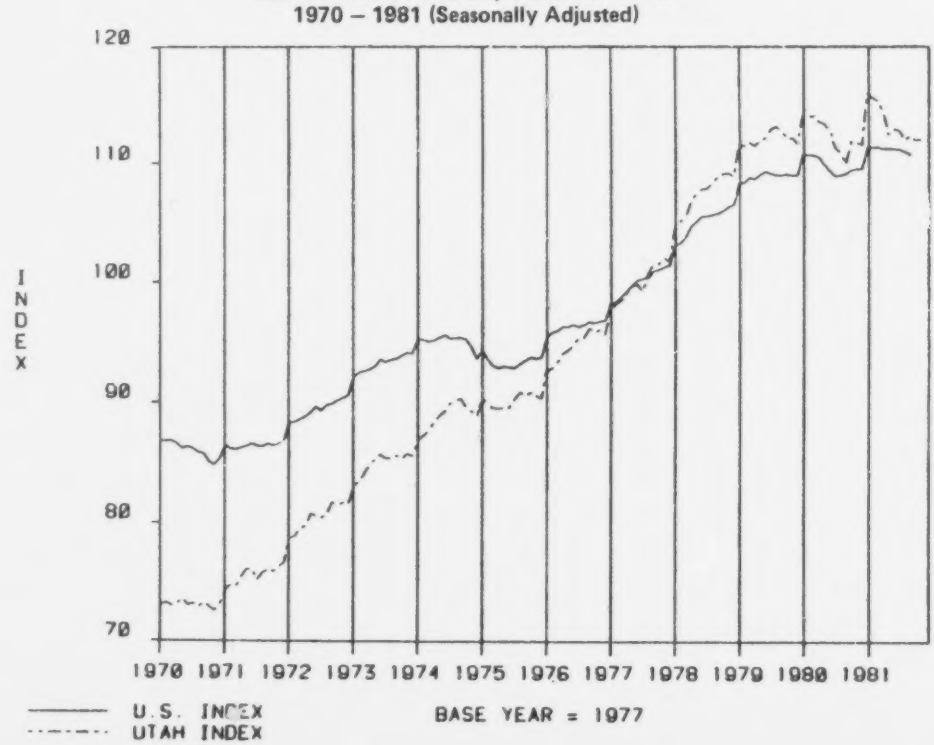
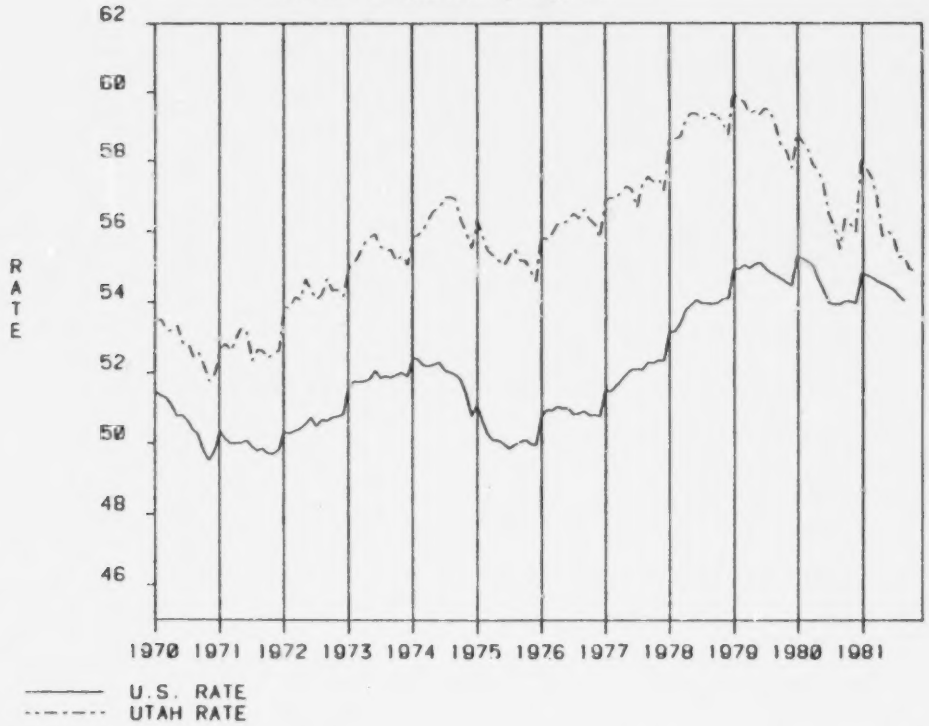


CHART 2
EMPLOYMENT RATE, U.S. AND UTAH
1970 – 1981 (Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	November			October			September		
	1981(f)	1980	% Change	1981(p)	1980	% Change	1981(r)	1980	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	624,100	662,200	0.3	624,700	622,500	0.4	627,000	626,500	0.1
Employed	588,000	587,500	0.1	591,600	591,100	0.1	596,100	594,800	0.2
Unemployed	36,100	34,700	4.0	333,100	31,400	5.4	30,900	31,800	—2.8
Percent of Labor Force	5.8	5.6	—	5.3	5.0	—	4.9	5.1	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.1	5.9	—	6.3	6.1	—	6.0	6.2	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	November			October			September		
	1981(f)	1980	% Change	1981(p)	1980	% Change	1981(r)	1980	% Change
Total	559,000	557,800	0.2	556,900	556,300	0.1	556,800	554,600	0.4
Mining	20,800	19,800	5.1	20,700	19,500	6.2	20,600	19,700	4.6
Metal Mining	8,700	8,900	—2.2	8,700	8,900	—2.2	8,700	9,100	—4.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	5,200	4,700	10.6	5,100	4,600	10.9	5,100	4,600	10.9
Other Mining & Quarrying	6,900	6,200	11.3	6,900	6,000	15.0	6,800	6,000	13.3
Contract Construction	29,000	32,700	—11.3	29,600	33,300	—11.1	30,200	33,600	—10.1
Manufacturing	88,500	88,000	0.6	88,000	87,600	0.5	88,600	87,900	0.8
Durable Goods	61,400	60,600	1.3	60,900	60,100	1.3	61,300	60,400	1.5
Primary Metals	8,500	8,300	2.4	8,400	8,000	5.0	8,700	7,900	10.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	19,100	18,200	4.9	19,000	18,100	5.0	19,100	18,300	4.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8,100	7,800	3.8	8,000	7,600	5.3	8,000	7,600	5.3
Transportation Equipment	9,600	9,300	3.2	9,500	9,200	3.3	9,500	9,400	1.1
Other Durable Goods	16,100	17,000	—5.3	16,000	17,100	—6.4	15,900	17,200	—7.6
Nondurable Goods	27,100	27,300	—0.7	27,100	27,500	—1.5	27,300	27,600	—1.1
Food & Kindred Products	8,800	9,100	—3.3	8,900	9,200	—3.3	9,200	9,200	0.0
Textile & Apparel	5,900	5,900	0.0	5,800	6,000	—3.3	5,900	6,000	—1.7
Chemicals & Petroleum	4,200	4,200	0.0	4,100	4,200	—2.4	4,200	4,100	2.4
Other Nondurable Goods	8,200	8,200	0.0	8,200	8,200	0.0	8,100	8,200	—1.2
Transportation, Communications, & Pub. Util.	34,200	33,700	1.5	34,100	34,000	0.3	34,100	34,200	—0.3
Railroads	4,700	4,800	—2.1	4,600	4,800	—4.2	4,600	4,800	—4.2
Other Transportation	14,900	14,900	0.0	14,900	15,200	—2.0	15,000	15,500	—3.2
Communications & Electric, Gas & Pipeline	14,600	14,000	4.3	14,600	14,000	4.3	14,600	14,000	4.3
Trade	132,300	131,500	0.6	130,800	129,900	0.7	130,800	129,000	1.4
Wholesale Trade	35,700	34,500	3.5	35,600	34,400	3.5	35,600	34,400	3.5
Retail Trade	96,600	96,900	—0.3	95,200	95,500	—0.3	95,100	94,600	0.5
Building Materials	4,700	5,000	—6.0	4,700	5,000	—6.0	4,600	5,000	—8.0
Food Stores	16,500	16,000	3.1	16,500	16,000	3.1	16,300	15,500	5.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	11,200	11,400	—1.8	11,300	11,500	—1.7	11,500	11,600	—0.9
Eating & Drinking Places	26,500	26,800	—1.1	26,600	27,000	—1.5	27,300	27,400	—0.4
Other Retail	37,700	37,600	0.3	36,100	36,100	0.0	35,400	35,100	0.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	26,100	25,900	0.8	26,000	25,800	0.8	25,900	25,800	0.4
Services	103,100	100,600	2.5	103,600	101,100	2.5	103,400	101,500	1.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	7,000	6,400	9.4	7,400	6,900	7.2	7,200	7,200	0.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	30,400	30,500	—0.3	30,800	30,900	—0.3	31,400	31,500	—0.3
Medical & Other Health Services	28,800	27,900	3.2	28,600	27,800	2.9	28,700	27,800	3.2
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	28,700	27,900	2.9	28,600	27,800	2.9	27,900	27,100	3.0
Other Services	8,200	7,800	5.1	8,200	7,800	5.1	8,200	7,800	5.1
Government	125,000	125,700	—0.6	124,200	125,100	—0.7	123,100	123,000	0.1
Federal Government	36,100	36,100	0.0	36,200	36,300	—0.3	36,900	36,900	0.0
U.S. Federal Defense	21,800	20,800	4.8	21,800	20,800	4.8	21,800	20,800	4.8
Other Federal Government	14,300	15,300	—6.5	14,400	15,600	—7.7	15,000	16,200	—7.4
State Government	33,000	33,000	0.0	32,500	32,500	0.0	30,800	30,500	1.0
State Education	19,000	18,800	1.1	18,600	18,200	2.2	16,800	15,600	7.7
Other State Government	14,000	14,200	—1.4	13,900	14,300	—2.8	14,100	14,900	—5.4
Local Government	55,900	56,600	—1.2	55,500	56,300	—1.4	55,500	55,600	—0.2
Local Education	35,600	35,400	0.6	35,000	34,800	0.6	33,800	33,600	0.6
Other Local Government	20,300	21,100	—3.8	20,500	21,500	—4.7	21,600	22,000	—1.8
Labor Disputes	30	464	—	30	449	—	30	175	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH, OCTOBER 1981
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Oct. 1981(p)	% Change from Oct. '80	Percent Distribution	Oct. 1981(p)	% Change from Oct. '80	Percent Distribution	Oct. 1981(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	331.0	—2.0	100.0	225.9	3.0	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	19.5	6.6	5.9	1.2	0.0	0.5	16.6	80.2
Contract Construction	27.5	—12.1	8.3	2.1	5.0	0.9	23.4	79.1
Manufacturing	60.6	2.4	18.3	27.4	—3.5	12.1	58.5	66.5
Durable Goods	44.2	3.8	13.4	16.7	—4.6	7.4	40.0	65.7
Nondurable Goods	16.4	—1.2	4.9	10.7	—2.7	4.7	18.5	68.3
Transportation, Communications, & Pub. Util.	25.5	—3.4	7.7	8.6	13.2	3.8	NA	NA
Total Trade	72.3	—1.8	21.8	58.5	3.9	25.9	115.3	88.1
Wholesale Trade	27.0	2.7	8.2	8.5	6.2	3.8	29.4	82.6
Retail Trade	45.3	—4.4	13.7	50.0	3.7	22.1	85.9	90.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.1	3.7	3.4	14.9	—1.3	6.6	NA	NA
Services	46.0	0.9	13.9	57.6	3.8	25.5	NA	NA
Total Government	68.5	—4.7	20.7	55.6	4.7	24.6	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.3	—1.3	7.0	12.9	1.6	5.7	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.9	3.2	4.8	5.9	9.3	2.6	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.4	—9.8	2.2	7.0	—4.1	3.1	NA	NA
State Government	17.6	—8.3	5.3	14.9	12.0	6.6	NA	NA
State Education	10.8	1.9	3.3	7.9	2.6	3.5	NA	NA
Other State Government	7.0	—19.5	2.0	7.0	23.2	3.1	NA	NA
Local Government	27.6	—5.8	8.3	27.8	3.3	12.3	NA	NA
Local Education	14.3	—4.7	4.3	20.7	4.5	9.2	NA	NA
Other Local Government	13.4	—6.3	4.0	7.1	—2.7	3.1	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	Nov. '81	Oct. '81	Sep. '81	Aug. '81	Jul. '81	Jun. '81	May '81	Apr. '81
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	623,400	624,200	618,700	617,100	617,800	620,000	621,000	625,100
Employed	585,000	584,600	581,500	580,800	582,800	583,700	582,000	586,200
Unemployed	38,300	39,600	37,200	36,400	35,000	36,300	38,900	38,900
Percent of Labor Force	6.1	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.2

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY IN UTAH (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	Nov. '81	Oct. '81	Sep. '81	Aug. '81	Jul. '81	Jun.'81	May '81	Apr. '81
TOTAL	551,800	549,200	547,000	545,700	550,000	551,900	549,300	551,000
Mining	20,500	20,300	20,300	20,300	21,200	20,500	17,300	17,000
Contract Construction	27,400	27,200	26,900	26,500	27,200	28,600	29,500	30,200
Manufacturing	87,700	86,700	86,800	86,100	86,400	87,000	87,500	87,900
Durable Goods	61,200	60,300	60,200	59,600	59,800	59,600	59,900	60,200
Nondurable Goods	26,500	26,400	26,600	26,500	26,600	27,400	27,600	27,700
Trans., Commun., & Pub. Util.	34,000	33,700	33,500	33,300	33,600	33,700	34,000	34,000
Total Trade	129,400	129,100	128,200	128,200	129,000	128,800	129,800	130,400
Wholesale Trade	35,500	35,200	34,900	34,900	35,100	35,300	35,600	35,600
Retail Trade	93,900	93,900	93,300	93,300	93,900	93,500	94,200	94,800
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	26,200	26,100	25,700	25,600	25,700	25,800	25,900	26,100
Services	103,100	102,600	101,100	102,100	102,300	101,200	101,300	101,100
Total Government	123,700	124,100	125,600	123,700	125,300	126,400	123,900	124,000
Federal Government	36,800	36,600	36,900	37,000	37,200	37,400	36,900	36,600
State Government	31,900	31,900	32,800	32,800	33,200	32,800	32,200	32,000
Local Government	55,000	55,600	55,900	53,900	54,900	56,200	54,800	55,400

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 6. LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING IN UTAH[1]

	ACCESSION RATES[2]						SEPARATION RATES[3]								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980
MINING[4]	2.8	5.3	3.3	2.4	4.7	2.9	3.4	3.7	5.0	2.5	2.8	4.6	0.3	0.1	0.1
Metal Mining	1.0	1.4	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.2	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	3.3	3.7	2.1	3.2	3.7	2.1	3.2	2.3	2.7	2.9	1.9	2.5	*	*	*
MANUFACTURING[5]	3.9	3.9	5.3	3.6	3.2	4.5	5.3	4.4	5.6	3.1	2.7	3.6	1.5	0.9	1.0
Durable Goods	3.4	2.5	4.4	3.1	2.2	3.7	4.6	3.6	4.9	2.4	1.9	2.8	1.4	0.9	1.0
Primary Metals	1.4	0.9	3.3	0.9	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.9	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.9
Fabricated Metals	4.8	3.6	4.8	4.3	3.1	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.3	3.1	1.9	2.5	0.4	0.8	0.9
Transportation Equip.	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.7
Nondurable Goods[5]	5.2	7.0	7.5	4.8	5.4	6.3	6.9	6.1	7.1	4.7	4.4	5.4	1.7	1.0	1.0
Food & Kindred Prod.	5.6	8.7	9.7	5.3	7.6	7.8	7.7	5.0	7.6	4.1	2.8	6.0	3.1	1.4	0.8
Chemicals & Petroleum	0.7	5.5	4.3	0.4	0.1	3.0	3.9	2.5	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	3.2	1.6	0.1

[1]Rates indicate monthly turnover per 100 employees. [2]Total accessions include rehires as well as new hires, whether permanent or temporary. They also include transferees from other establishments of the firm. [3]Layoffs include temporarily furloughed employees and employees placed on unpaid vacations for more than seven days. Quits include terminations initiated by employees. Included in total separations, but not shown separately, are discharges for such reasons as incompetence, rule violation, dishonesty, etc. [4]Excludes oil and gas field services. [5]Excludes canning and preserving and sugar refining.

* Insignificant change that rounds to zero.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
MINING	$470.80	$453.20	$435.66	40.0	40.0	41.1	$11.77	$11.33	$10.60
Metal Mining	472.53	450.49	419.05	38.7	37.2	39.2	12.21	12.11	10.69
Bituminous Coal Mining	466.71	455.75	432.23	33.1	34.5	35.4	14.10	13.21	12.21
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	422.63	412.30	399.63	34.5	35.0	34.6	12.25	11.78	11.55
MANUFACTURING	321.60	326.02	282.12	40.1	40.6	38.7	8.02	8.03	7.29
Durable Goods	344.86	347.33	300.20	41.3	41.3	39.5	8.35	8.41	7.60
Primary Metal Industries	529.14	565.60	491.97	39.4	40.4	39.9	13.43	14.00	12.33
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	313.75	321.73	281.69	40.8	41.3	39.9	7.69	7.79	7.06
Transportation Equipment	409.78	381.35	358.70	41.9	42.8	42.5	9.78	8.91	8.44
Nondurable Goods	271.13	279.24	241.98	37.5	39.0	37.0	7.23	7.16	6.54
Food & Kindred Products	267.78	282.90	250.64	38.2	41.0	38.5	7.01	6.90	6.51
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	389.34	380.47	328.45	41.2	41.4	40.6	9.45	9.19	8.09
TRADE	194.22	198.25	175.21	30.3	30.5	29.3	6.41	6.50	5.98
Wholesale Trade	302.28	304.41	286.90	35.9	36.5	37.8	8.42	8.34	7.59
Retail Trade	157.34	161.60	138.86	28.4	28.4	26.5	5.54	5.69	5.24
Food Stores	201.15	206.09	170.08	27.0	26.8	25.5	7.45	7.69	6.67
Other Retail	157.64	169.33	141.23	30.2	31.3	29.0	5.22	5.41	4.87

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or renumerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 8. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Nov. '81	Preliminary Oct. '81	Final Sep. '81	Final Nov. '80	Final Oct. '80
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	7,000	9,800	10,016	6,379	8,299
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	5,300	5,365	4,710	3,828	4,561
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	12,300	15,165	14,726	10,207	12,860
Number of New Applications for Jobs	8,600	9,396	11,104	7,249	8,979
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	7,500	7,673	8,339	6,011	7,526
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,129	1,984	1,415	2,357	2,007
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	14,834	13,534	12,190	14,051	13,089
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.79	2.53	2.30	2.66	2.44
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,300,000	$5,065,255	$5,421,772	$4,909,567	$5,229,645

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 9. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED IN UTAH

	October			September			August		
	1981(p)	1980	% Change	1981(p)	1980	% Change	1981(p)	1980	% Change
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED[1]	**33,100**	31,400	5.4	30,900	31,800	−2.8	40,900	39,400	3.8
Occupation									
Professional, Technical, & Managerial	**3,000**	2,700	11.1	2,800	2,700	3.7	3,100	2,600	19.2
Clerical & Sales	**5,400**	4,700	14.9	5,100	4,900	4.1	5,400	4,700	14.9
Service	**2,100**	2,100	0.0	2,000	1,900	5.3	2,300	1,900	21.1
Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry, & Related	**600**	600	0.0	600	600	0.0	700	600	16.7
Processing	**800**	500	60.0	500	800	−37.5	400	1,000	−60.0
Machine Trades	**1,200**	1,300	−7.7	1,100	1,200	−8.3	1,100	1,200	−8.3
Benchwork	**2,000**	2,000	0.0	1,900	2,200	−13.6	1,900	1,900	0.0
Structural Work	**4,900**	4,900	0.0	4,400	4,700	−6.4	4,800	5,200	−7.7
Miscellaneous	**2,900**	2,600	11.5	2,500	2,600	−3.8	2,900	2,400	20.8
Entrants	**10,200**	10,000	2.0	10,000	10,200	−2.0	18,300	17,900	2.2
Sex									
Male	**19,900**	19,000	4.7	17,900	19,100	−6.3	23,900	24,200	−1.2
Female	**13,200**	12,400	6.5	13,000	12,700	2.4	17,000	15,200	11.8
Age									
Under 25	**17,300**	16,800	3.0	16,500	17,700	−6.8	25,300	25,300	0.0
25 to 44	**11,900**	10,900	9.2	10,900	10,600	2.8	11,900	10,700	11.2
45 to 64	**3,800**	3,600	5.6	3,400	3,400	0.0	3,600	3,300	9.1
65 & Over	**100**	100	0.0	100	100	0.0	100	100	0.0
Duration									
1 or 2 weeks	**5,400**	4,900	10.2	3,900	5,100	−23.5	5,300	6,900	−23.2
3 or 4 weeks	**3,600**	4,100	−12.2	3,300	3,900	−15.4	4,700	5,200	−9.6
5 through 14 weeks	**13,900**	14,100	−1.4	13,200	14,600	−9.6	17,800	18,900	−5.8
15 or more weeks	**10,200**	8,300	22.9	10,500	8,200	28.0	13,100	8,400	56.0
Industry									
Agriculture	**400**	400	0.0	400	500	−20.0	500	500	0.0
Mining	**800**	400	100.0	600	600	0.0	600	400	50.0
Contract Construction	**3,800**	3,700	2.7	3,600	4,000	−10.0	4,000	4,000	0.0
Manufacturing	**5,100**	4,200	21.4	4,400	4,700	−6.4	4,700	5,100	−7.8
Transportation, Communications, & Pub. Util.	**1,300**	1,000	30.0	1,300	1,200	8.3	1,200	1,100	9.1
Trade	**4,500**	3,900	15.4	4,300	4,600	−6.5	5,000	4,600	8.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**900**	600	50.0	800	700	14.3	800	700	14.3
Services	**3,400**	5,000	−32.0	3,300	3,200	3.1	3,700	3,300	12.1
Government	**2,200**	1,700	29.4	1,700	1,600	6.3	1,600	1,300	23.1
Industry Not Applicable	**10,700**	10,500	1.9	10,500	10,700	−1.9	18,800	18,400	2.2

p = preliminary.

[1] Includes unemployed persons in tne Utah Labor force whether insured or not by the Employment Security Act.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
U.S. CITY AVERAGE
1967 = 100

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (CPI - U)	October Index		Annual Percentage Rate of Change			
	October 81	October 80	Oct. 80 to Oct. 81	Sep. 80 to Sep. 81	Aug. 80 to Aug. 81	July 80 to July 81
ALL ITEMS	**279.9**	253.9	**10.2**	11.0	10.9	10.7
Food and Beverages	**270.3**	255.5	**5.8**	6.5	7.2	8.3
Food at home	**272.1**	260.0	**4.7**	5.5	6.4	8.0
Housing	**303.5**	271.1	**12.0**	13.4	12.8	12.0
Rent residential	**213.6**	197.1	**8.4**	8.6	8.9	8.2
Home-ownership	**366.7**	323.8	**13.2**	15.8	14.7	13.5
Fuel and other utilities	**330.1**	287.6	**14.8**	14.9	14.3	13.9
Apparel and Upkeep	**191.5**	183.9	**4.1**	4.7	4.9	4.8
Transportation	**287.2**	256.1	**12.1**	12.0	12.3	12.6
Gasoline	**409.9**	370.5	**10.6**	10.0	9.5	9.6
Energy[1]	**414.9**	368.0	**12.7**	12.7	12.2	12.2

[1] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, B.L.S.

TABLE 10. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1] November			Provo — Orem[2] November		
	1981(f)	1980	% Change	1981(f)	1980	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	408,300	407,800	0.1	81,900	81,200	0.9
Employed	384,800	384,500	0.1	77,200	76,900	0.4
Unemployed	23,500	23,300	0.9	4,700	4,200	11.9
Percent of Labor Force	5.8	5.7	—	5.7	5.2	—
Percent Seasonally Adjusted	6.0	6.0	—	5.8	5.3	—
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	393,100	392,200	0.2	66,000	65,800	0.3
Mining	8,100	7,700	5.2	370	350	5.7
Contract Construction	19,360	21,810	−11.2	2,920	3,280	−11.0
Manufacturing	60,610	60,230	0.6	13,150	13,030	0.9
Durable Goods	42,540	42,000	1.3	10,800	10,660	1.3
Nondurable Goods	18,070	18,230	−0.9	2,350	2,370	−0.8
Transportation, Communications, & Pub. Util.	27,020	26,630	1.5	2,210	2,170	1.8
Total Trade	99,160	98,390	0.8	12,920	12,910	0.1
Wholesale Trade	30,580	29,590	3.3	1,690	1,640	3.0
Retail Trade	68,580	68,800	−0.3	11,230	11,270	0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	21,050	20,890	0.8	2,070	2,060	0.5
Services	69,400	67,740	2.5	21,360	20,850	2.4
Total Government	88,380	88,810	−0.5	11,040	11,130	−0.8

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.
[2] Contigious with Utah County.
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding. f = forecast.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 11. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Nov'81(f)	Oct'81(r)	Sep'81(r)	Nov'80	Nov'81(f)	Nov'80	%Change	Nov'81(f)	Nov'80	%Change
State Total	6.1	6.3	6.0	5.9	624,100	622,200	0.3	559,000	557,800	0.2
Bear River	5.7	7.0	6.7	5.1	42,770	42,690	0.2	32,500	32,610	−0.3
Box Elder	5.6	6.0	5.4	5.6	16,780	16,790	−0.1	11,790	11,780	0.1
Cache	5.9	7.7	7.7	4.8	25,230	25,110	0.5	20,330	20,450	−0.6
Rich	4.0	4.9	3.0	7.0	770	790	−2.5	380	380	0.0
Wasatch Front	6.0	6.2	5.7	6.0	408,280	407,820	0.1	393,070	392,200	0.2
North	7.1	7.6	7.0	6.4	112,850	112,240	0.5	94,230	94,330	−0.1
Morgan	2.8	2.8	3.7	4.7	2,100	2,140	−1.9	1,090	1,080	0.9
Weber	7.9	8.4	7.9	7.1	64,010	63,580	0.7	49,370	49,410	−0.1
Davis	6.2	6.9	6.0	5.6	46,740	46,520	0.5	43,770	43,840	−0.2
South	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.8	295,420	295,590	0.1	298,840	297,870	0.3
Salt Lake	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.8	286,850	286,980	*	288,890	287,930	0.3
Tooele	6.0	6.3	5.6	6.4	8,570	8,610	0.5	9,950	9,940	0.1
Mountainlands	6.2	6.4	5.9	5.6	90,960	90,150	0.9	72,170	71,960	0.3
Summit	7.8	8.1	6.6	7.4	6,080	6,030	0.8	3,900	3,880	0.5
Utah	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.3	81,870	81,170	0.9	66,030	65,790	0.4
Wasatch	12.7	10.8	13.0	9.2	3,000	2,960	1.4	2,240	2,290	−2.2
Central	7.6	7.8	6.2	7.1	19,210	19,200	0.1	12,630	12,640	−0.1
Juab	8.9	8.0	6.6	6.6	2,160	2,120	1.9	1,770	1,770	0.0
Millard	4.6	5.6	3.6	4.7	3,420	3,430	−0.3	2,060	2,060	0.0
Piute	4.3	6.2	4.4	8.3	500	530	−5.7	290	290	0.0
Sanpete	11.1	11.1	7.9	10.6	5,690	5,710	−0.4	3,610	3,620	−0.3
Sevier	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.2	6,700	6,660	0.6	4,530	4,530	0.0
Wayne	7.4	8.9	8.3	8.5	740	750	−1.3	370	370	0.0
Southwestern	6.8	6.4	7.0	6.2	21,370	21,350	0.1	15,810	15,880	−0.4
Beaver	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.4	1,750	1,750	0.0	1,070	1,070	0.0
Garfield	8.9	9.3	13.5	8.0	2,010	2,010	0.0	1,640	1,660	−1.2
Iron	6.2	5.7	6.2	6.6	7,150	7,210	−0.8	5,700	5,720	−0.3
Kane	8.6	5.1	11.8	8.0	1,420	1,420	0.0	960	970	−1.0
Washington	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.1	9,040	8,950	1.0	6,440	6,470	−0.5
Uintah Basin	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.4	15,590	15,410	1.2	12,170	12,080	0.7
Daggett	4.7	3.6	6.1	1.9	600	620	−3.2	590	640	−7.8
Duchesne	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.1	6,430	6,370	0.9	4,490	4,450	0.9
Uintah	4.5	4.1	3.2	4.0	8,560	8,420	1.7	7,090	6,990	1.4
Southeastern	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	25,890	25,620	1.1	20,670	20,460	1.0
Carbon	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.2	10,090	9,980	1.1	8,950	8,830	1.4
Emery	3.9	2.8	4.0	4.4	6,550	6,520	0.5	4,830	4,720	1.3
Grand	7.3	8.1	7.6	5.8	4,100	4,040	1.5	3,500	3,510	−0.3
San Juan	7.2	8.2	7.6	7.2	5,150	5,080	1.4	3,390	3,340	1.5

Note: Above unemployment rates are for economic analysis and may not be used for allocation of federal funds.
f = forecast, r = revised.
* insignificant change that rounds to zero.
Detail may not add to totals.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

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YOUR INFORMATION CENTER

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Salt Lake City, Utah 84147
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Or visit your local Job Service Office

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P.O. Box 631 84511
678-2244

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455 West Center 84010
533-2035

BRIGHAM CITY
138 West 990 South 84302
723-5261

CEDAR CITY
106 East 2nd North
P.O. Box 669 84720
586-6585

DELTA
252 West Main
P.O. Box 506 84624
864-3168

EPHRAIM
390 North Main
P.O. Box 721 84627
283-4018

FILLMORE
Millard County Courthouse
P.O. Box 847 84631
743-5451

HEBER
81 South Main Street
P.O. Box 158 84032
654-0360

KANAB
100 West Center Street
P.O. Box 1268 84741
644-5888

LAYTON
195 East Gentile Street
P.O. Box 646 84041
376-1274

LOGAN
446 North 1st West
P.O. Box 307 84321
752-5381

MOAB
91 East Uranium Avenue
P.O. Box 580 84532
259-7124

NEPHI
Juab County Courthouse
P.O. Box 115 84648
623-0801

OGDEN
2655 Adams Avenue
P.O. Box 9820 84409
399-2181

PANGUITCH
565 North Main Street
P.O. Box 289 84759
676-8893

PRICE
685 East 2nd South
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637-3031

PROVO
1550 North 200 West
P.O. Box 1339 84601
373-7500

RICHFIELD
65 South 1st East
P.O. Box 668 84701
869-6491

ROOSEVELT
Route 2
Box 94-D 84066
722-2283

SALT LAKE CITY
1234 South Main Street
P.O. Box 11750 84147
533-2400

SPANISH FORK
386 North Main Street
P.O. Box 280 84660
798-7488

ST. GEORGE
587 South 300 East
P.O. Box 70 84770
673-3588

TOOELE
7 South Main Street
P.O. Box 1269 84074
882-7700

TREMONTON
26 South Tremont Street
P.O. Box 98 84337
257-3637

VERNAL
1050 W. Market Drive
84078
789-1211

Published monthly by the Utah Department of Employment Security in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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A. Barclay Gardner, Administrator

Richard J. Arnold, Cooperating Representative

Ray L. Sargent, Economist

Margit R. Hansen, Editor

Archives approval no. 8100021

JOB SERVICE

Utah Department
of Employment Security
174 Social Hall Avenue
P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147

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